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III. Specimina quædam illustria Doctrinæ Fluxionum sive exempla quibus Methodi istius Usus & præstantia in solvendis Problematis Geometricis elucidatur, ex Epistola Peritissimi Mathematici D. Ab. de Moivre desumpta.

HAbes insuper Methodum quam pollicitus eram de Figurarum Curvilinearum Quadraturis ; de Solidorum à rotatione plani genitorum eorumque Superficierum dimensione ; de rectificatione Curvarum, deque Centri Gravitatis Calculo. Ea à multis doctissimis viris tractata fuisse scio ——— non ideo hoc meum qualecunque tentamen tibi displiciturum existimavi, si modo mihi contigerit ad hæc viam expeditiorem quam quæ vulgo nota est reperisse.

Verum priusquam ulterius progrediar hoc te monitum velim me usurpare illa quæ demonstravit Clarissimus *Newtonus* in pag. 251, 252 & 253 *Princ. Phil.* circa momentanea incrementa vel decrementsa quantitatum quæ fluxu continuo crescunt vel decrescunt, præsertim quod dignitatis cujuscunque

$A^{\frac{n}{m}}$ momentum sit $\frac{n}{m} a A^{\frac{n}{m}} - 1$.

Porro data fluxione $\frac{n}{m} a A^{\frac{n}{m}} - 1$ vicissim reperiri potest

quantitas fluens $A^{\frac{n}{m}}$, 1° tollendo a de fluxione, 2° fluxionis Indicem unitate augendo, 3° denique fluxionem dividendo per Indicem sic unitate auctum.

Curvæ abscissa designabitur deinceps per x , ejus fluxio per \dot{x} , ordinatim applicata per y , ejusque fluxio per \dot{y} .

His positis ut ad quadraturas deveniamus, 1° assumatur valor ordinatim applicatæ opæ æquationis naturam Curvæ exprimentis. 2° Multiplicetur hic valor per fluxionem abscissæ ; Rectangulum hinc ortum erit fluxio areæ. 3° Datâ fluxione Areæ reperiatur quantitas fluens, habebitur Area quæsitâ.

Proponatur æquatio $x^m = y^n$ cujusvis Paraboloidos naturam exprimens, valor ordinatim applicatæ y est $x^{\frac{m}{n}}$ qui si multipli-

multiplicetur per x , rectangulum $x^{\frac{m}{n}} x$ erit fluxio Areæ, proindeque Area quæſita erit $\frac{n}{m+n} x^{\frac{m}{n}+1}$, ſeu (poſito y pro $x^{\frac{m}{n}}$) $\frac{n}{m+n} x y$.

Rurſum proponatur Curva cujus æquatio ſit, $x^4 + aa xx = yy$ (illa ſcilicet quæ inter exempla Cl. *Craigi* extat prima) aſſumpto $x \sqrt{xx + aa} = y$, fluxio Areæ erit $x \dot{x} \sqrt{xx + aa}$; Cum autem ſub Radicalitate involvatur, ſupponatur $\sqrt{xx + aa} = z$, hinc $xx + aa = z^2$, ideoque $x \dot{x} = z \dot{z}$; poſitiſque $z \dot{z}$ & z pro $x \dot{x}$ & $\sqrt{xx + aa}$, fluxio à Surdis liberata erit $z^2 \dot{z}$, quam ſi ad originem ſuam $\frac{2}{3} z^3$ revocaverimus, reſoſitoque $\sqrt{xx + aa}$ pro z , habebitur $\frac{2}{3} xx + aa \sqrt{xx + aa}$ pro Area quæſita.

Sed quo magis conſtet quam facili negotio conſiciantur huiſmodi quadraturæ, unum amplius exemplum proferre viſum eſt; æquatio Curvæ talis ſit $\frac{x^2}{x+a} = y^2$, igitur $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+a}}$ ideoque $\frac{x \dot{x}}{\sqrt{x+a}}$ eſt fluxio Areæ: ſupponatur $\sqrt{x+a} = z$,

hinc $x = zz - a$, & $\dot{x} = 2z \dot{z}$, Itaque $\frac{x \dot{x}}{\sqrt{x+a}} = 2z^2 \dot{z} - 2a \dot{z}$, ac proinde $\frac{2}{3} z^3 - 2a z$ ſeu $\frac{2}{3} x - \frac{4}{3} a \sqrt{x+a}$ erit Area quæſita.

Verum ſæpe accidit ut quædam Curvæ, quales Circulus & Hyperbola, ejus naturæ ſint, ut fruſtra tentaveris earum fluxiones Surdis immunēs facere; tunc valore ordinatæ in ſeriem infinitam conſecto, ſinguliſque huius ſeriei terminis per fluxionem abſciſſæ, ut ſupra, multiplicatis, reperiatur ſingulorum terminorum quantitas fluens, oriatur nova ſeries quæ quadraturam Curvæ exhibebit.

Methodus hæc eadem facilitate ad dimensionem Solidorum à plani circumvolutione genitorum accommodatur, nempe aſſumendo pro eorum fluxione productum ex fluxione abſciſſæ per circumſcriptam baſis; Ratio quadrati ad circumſcriptum vocetur $\frac{n}{1}$, æquatio circulo competens eſt $y y = dx - xx$,

igitur $4 \frac{dxx - x^2x}{n}$ est fluxio portionis Sphæræ, igitur

$4 \frac{\frac{1}{2} dxx - \frac{1}{3} x^3}{n}$ est portio ipsa, huic circumscriptus cylin-

drus est $4 \frac{dxx - x^3}{n}$, ideoque ratio portionis Sphæræ ad circumscriptum cylindrum est ut $\frac{1}{2} d - \frac{1}{3} x$ ad $d - x$.

Rectificatio curvarum obtinebitur, si Hypothenusa Trianguli rectanguli cujus latera sunt fluxiones abscissæ & ordinatæ, tanquam Curvæ fluxio consideretur, sed curandum est ut, in expressione istius hypothenusæ, alterutra fluxionum solummodo superfit, ac una tantum indeterminatarum, illa scilicet cujus fluxio retinetur. Res Exemplis clarior fiet.

Ex dato sinu recto CB arcum AC invenire, positis AB = x, CB = y, OA = r; sit CE fluxio abscissæ, ED fluxio ordinatæ applicatæ, CD fluxio arcus CA; Ex Circuli proprietate $2rx - xx = yy$, unde $2rx - 2xx = 2yy$, ideoque

Fig. prima. $\dot{x} = \frac{y\dot{y}}{r-x}$, sed $CDq = \ddot{y} + \ddot{x} = \ddot{y} + \frac{y^2\ddot{y}}{rr - 2rx + xx}$

$$= \ddot{y} + \frac{y^2\ddot{y}}{rr - yy} = \frac{rr\ddot{y}}{rr - yy} \text{ igitur } CD = \frac{r\dot{y}}{\sqrt{rr - yy}}, \text{ sed}$$

$$\frac{r\dot{y}}{\sqrt{rr - yy}} \text{ factum est ex } \frac{1}{\sqrt{rr - yy}} \text{ seu } (rr - yy)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ in } r\dot{y}$$

proindeque si $(rr - yy)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ conjiciatur in seriem infinitam cujus singula membra per $r\dot{y}$ multiplicentur, & ex unoquoque producto ad quantitatem fluentem fiat retrogressus, habebitur longitudo arcus AC.

Non abfimili modo ex dato sinu versò reperietur idem arcus; Resumaturn æquatio supra inventa $2rx - 2xx = 2yy$,

fit $\dot{y} = \frac{rx - xx}{2y}$, sed $CDq = \ddot{x} + \ddot{y} =$

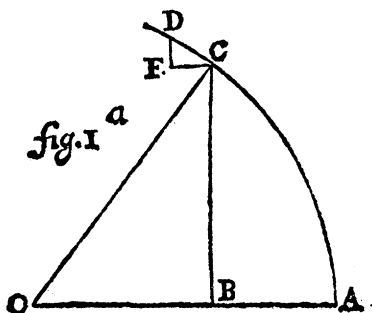
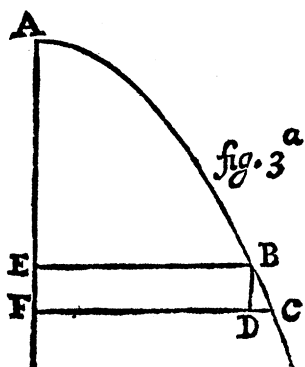
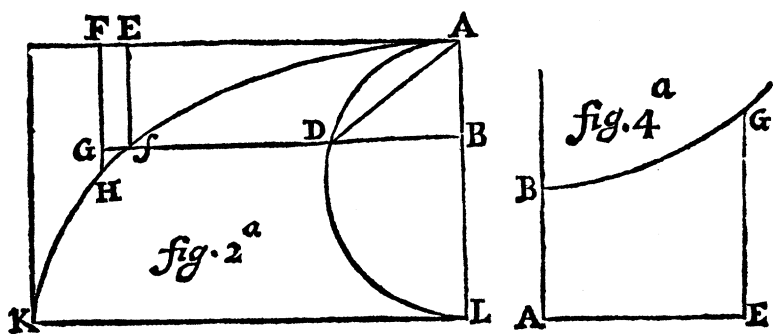
$$\ddot{x} + \frac{rr\ddot{x} - 2rx\ddot{x} + x^2\ddot{x}}{yy} = \ddot{x} + \frac{rr\ddot{x} - 2rx\ddot{x} + x^2\ddot{x}}{2rx - xx}$$

seu (omnibus sub eodem denominatore reductis, expunctisque iis quæ sub diversis signis continentur) $= \frac{rr\ddot{x}}{2rx - xx}$

unde $CD = \frac{r\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx - xx}}$, ideoque longitudo arcus AC per

ea quæ jam dicta sunt facile obtinebitur.

Fluxio



See Page 54.

Fluxio curvæ facilius interdum reperitur per comparationem inter Triangula similia CED, CBO, institui enim potest hæc proportio, CB, CO :: CE, CD, hoc est, pro

$$\text{circulo, } \sqrt{2rx - xx}, r :: \dot{x}, \frac{r\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx - xx}}.$$

Curva Cycloidis eadem opera cognosci poterit. Sit ALK femicyclois cujus circulus genitor ADL. Assumpto in diametro AL quovis puncto B, ducatur Bj parallela basi LK, peripheriæ circuli in puncto D occurrens; compleatur rectangulum AEjB ducaturque FH rectæ Ej parallela, eidemque infinite vicina, Bj productam secans in G, curvamque AK in H; ponatur AL = d, AB = Ej = x, GH = \dot{x} ; Notum est rectam BG esse ubique aggregatum arcus AD & sinus recti BD, hinc manifestum est fluxionem jG esse aggregatum fluxionum arcus AD & sinus recti BD. Porro fluxio arcus AD

$$\text{reperita est } = \frac{\frac{1}{2}d\dot{x}}{\sqrt{dx - xx}}, \text{ fluxio autem sinus recti BD re-} \quad \text{Fig. pced.$$

$$\text{perietur } = \frac{d\dot{x} - 2x\dot{x}}{2\sqrt{dx - xx}}, \text{ igitur jG } = \frac{d\dot{x} - x\dot{x}}{\sqrt{dx - xx}}, \text{ ideoque}$$

$$jHq = jGq + GHq = \frac{dd\ddot{x} - d\dot{x}\ddot{x}}{dx - xx}, \text{ Quamobrem jH} =$$

$$\frac{\dot{x}\sqrt{dd - dx}}{\sqrt{dx - xx}} = \frac{\dot{x}\sqrt{d}}{\sqrt{x}} = d^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\dot{x}, \text{ proindeque Aj} = 2d^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ = 2\sqrt{dx} = 2AD.$$

Hæc conclusio minimo cum labore deduci potest ex nota proprietate Tangentis, cum enim illius portiuncula jH semper sit parallela chordæ AD, sit ut Triangula jGH, ABD sint similia, unde AB, AD :: GH, jH, hoc est x, $\sqrt{dx} :: \dot{x}$,

$$\frac{\dot{x}\sqrt{dx}}{x}, \text{ igitur jH} = \frac{\dot{x}\sqrt{dx}}{x} = d^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\dot{x}.$$

Sed nihil vetat quominus adhibito fluxionis jH auxilio, ipsam Cycloidis aream investigemus. Fluxio Areæ AEj est

$$\text{rectangulum EjG} = \frac{dx\dot{x} - x^2\ddot{x}}{\sqrt{dx - xx}} = \dot{x}\sqrt{dx - xx}, \text{ sed flu-}$$

xio portionis ABD non alia est ab illa: Itaque Area AEj, correspondensque circuli portio ABD semper sunt æquales.

Esto AB curva Parabolæ cujus Axis AF, parameter a; ponatur AE = x, EB = y, AB = z, BD = \dot{x} , DC = \dot{y} , BC = \dot{z} , assumptâ æquatione Parabolæ naturam constituyente,

videlicet $ax = yy$, fit $a\dot{x} = 2y\dot{y}$, unde $x = \frac{2y\dot{y}}{a}$, sed

$$BCq = BDq + CDq, \text{ hoc est } \ddot{x} = \ddot{x} + \ddot{y} = \frac{4y^2\ddot{y}}{aa} + \ddot{y} = \frac{4y^2\ddot{y} + aa\ddot{y}}{aa}, \text{ ideoq; } \dot{x} = y \frac{\sqrt{4y^2 + aa}}{a} \text{ vel, quod}$$

idem est, $\dot{x} = y \frac{\sqrt{y^2 + \frac{1}{4}aa}}{\frac{1}{2}a}$: si ergo $y \frac{\sqrt{y^2 + \frac{1}{4}aa}}{\frac{1}{2}a}$ in seriem

infinitam tranformetur, Curva AB haud difficulter innotescet.

Insuper, statim apparet, dato Hyperbolico spatio curvam hanc dari, & vicissim. Nam $\frac{1}{2}a\dot{x} = y \frac{\sqrt{y^2 + \frac{1}{4}aa}}{\frac{1}{2}a}$, ac proinde $\frac{1}{2}ax =$ spatio cujus fluxio est $y \frac{\sqrt{y^2 + \frac{1}{4}aa}}{\frac{1}{2}a}$, sed hujusmodi spatium nihil aliud est quam hyperbola æquilatera exterior ABEG, cujus semiaxis AB = $\frac{1}{2}a$, abscissa AE = y , ordinatim applicata EG = x .

Ad dimetiendam superficiem conversione curvæ circa suum Axem descriptam, assumi debet pro ejus fluxione Cylindrica superficies cujus altitudo est ipsa curvæ fluxio, cujusque distantia ab Axe est ordinatim applicata huic fluxioni conveniens.

Sit Ex. gr. AC circuli areus qui circa Axem AD revolvendo superficiem Sphæricam generet, quamque dimetiri statua-

fig. quarta. mus; DC arcus fluxio jam reperta est $\frac{r\dot{x}}{\sqrt{2rx - xx}}$ hanc si

multiplicemus per circumferentiam ad radium BC pertinentem, hoc est per $\frac{c}{r} \sqrt{2rx - xx}$ (posita ratione circumfe-

rentiæ ad radium = $\frac{c}{r}$) habebimus fluxionem superficiæ Sphæricæ = $c\dot{x}$; adeoque superficies ipsa est cx .

Ad centra gravitatis quod attinet, repertâ superficiæ solidæ fluxione, hacque ducta in suam à Vertice distantiam, ad quantitatem fluentem recurrendum est: qua divisa per Superficiem ipsam Solidumve ipsum, prodibit distantia centri Gravitatis à Vertice.

Inveniendum fit centrum gravitatis omnium Paraboloidum horum fluxio sic generaliter exprimitur $x^{\frac{m}{n}+1}$, hanc multiplicâ per x , fit $x^{\frac{m}{n}+2}$; cujus quantitatem fluentem $\frac{n}{m+2n} x^{\frac{m}{n}+2}$ divide per Paraboloidos aream puta $\frac{n}{m+n} x^{\frac{m}{n}+1}$; prodibit $\frac{m+n}{m+2n} x$, distantia centri gravitatis à Vertice.

Centrum gravitatis in portione Sphæræ eodem modo colligitur, namque illius fluxione $4 \frac{dx \dot{x} - x^2 \dot{x}}{n}$ in x ductâ fit $4 \frac{dx^2 \dot{x} - x^3 \dot{x}}{n}$, cujus quantitas fluens $4 \frac{\frac{2}{3} dx^3 - \frac{1}{4} x^4}{n}$ per Portionis soliditatem divisa, puta $4 \frac{\frac{2}{3} dxx - \frac{1}{4} x^3}{n}$ exhibet $\frac{\frac{2}{3} d - \frac{1}{4} x}{\frac{2}{3} d - \frac{1}{4} x} x$, seu $\frac{4d - 3x}{6d - 4x} x$ distantiam centri gravitatis à Vertice.

Non statutum habui omnes difficultates quibus calculus iste obnoxius est hic prosequi, mihi sufficiat ad majora viam aperuisse, Tu interim, Vir Clarissime, Vale & me ama.